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Intensive subsistence agriculture

much depends on the level of economic development (LDC or MDC) See table below. There is no complete correlation between HFCs and these agricultural areas. We find some agricultural areas that usually occur in MDC are sometimes found on little developed computers as well and vice versa. What agricultural areas are in the less developed countries? (number) refers to the map below. Subsistence Agricultural areas: Rotational farming (2) Pastoral nomadism (3) Intensive livelihood: wet rice dominant (4) Intensive livelihood: crops other than rice (5) Planting crops (12) What agricultural areas are in developed countries? (number) refers to the map below. Commercial agricultural areas: Mixed crops and livestock farming (6) Milk production (7) Cereal growing (8) Livestock farming (9) Mediterranean agriculture (10) Commercial horticultural and fruit cultivation (11) These agricultural areas are described below on key issues 2 and 3. Map # refers to the map below. AGRICULTURAL AREA MAP # LOCATIONS CLIMATE TYPE CROPS / LIVELIHOOD AREAS: usually | | | migration of cultivation 2 mainly tropical regions of South America, Africa and Region A, maize (maize), manioK (cassava), mill, sorghum, other nomad madism 3 Dry areas of camels from North Africa and South-East Asia B, sheep, goats, horse, intensive subsistence rice of livestock dominate the intensive livelihoods of 4 mainly East and South Asian C and rice - crops other than rice 5 mainly large population concentrations in East and South Asia, where rice cultivation is difficult to grow D wheat, barley, other crops (commercial agriculture, not subsistence, but usually found in HFC countries) 12 mainly tropical and subtropical regions of Latin America, Africa and Asia Cotton, cane, coffee, rubber, tobacco, other Commercial areas: usually MDCs MAP # LOCATIONS CLIMATE TYPE CROPS / PRODUCT mixed plants and livestock 6 mainly U.S. Midwest and Central European C corn, pigs, cattle, soybeans milk 7 mainly near population clusters in the northeastern United States, Southeast Canada and northwest Europe C and D milk (closer to urban areas), butter, cheese and dry milk further away from urban areas cereals 8 mainly in the Northern Central United States and Eastern Europe D winter consumption, spring consumption 9 mainly dry areas in the Western United States, South-East South America, Central Asia, Southern Africa and Australia B cattle, Sheep Mediterranean 10 mainly Mediterranean, Western UNITED States and Chile C olives, grapes, fruits, vegetables, wheat-traded gardening 11 mainly in the Southeastern United States and Southeast Australia C fruit and vegetables Little or No Agriculture 1 deserts or cold polar regions B and E no MAPS - AGRICULTURAL AREAS AND CLIMATIC AREAS (Figure 10-4) Agriculture, meet basic needs basic needs farmer and family Bakwer farmer working in his taron field on the slopes of Mount Cameroon (2005) Self-sufficient farmers sell their products Agriculture in Vietnam Self-sufficient farming takes place when farmers cultivate food crops to meet the needs of themselves and their families on small farms. [1] Self-sufficient economists target farm production for survival and mostly local needs with low or non-existent surpluses. Planting decisions are mainly made with an eye on what the family needs in the coming year, and only in the alternative to market prices. [1] Tony Waters[2] writes: Livelihood peasants are people who grow what they eat, build their own houses and live without regularly shopping in the market. [3] [1] Despite the primacy of subsistence self-sufficiency, most subsistence farmers are now also involved to some extent in trade, although generally also in goods that are not necessary for survival, such as sugar, iron roof plates, bicycles, second-hand clothing and so on. Most self-sufficient farmers now operate in developing countries. [4] Although their volume of trade in cash is lower than that of consumers in countries with modern complex markets, many have important trade links and merchandise that they can produce due to their specific skills or the specific availability of resources valued on the market. [4] Agricultural livelihoods are generally associated with small capital/financing needs, mixed farming, limited use of amicable chemicals (e.g. pesticides and fertilisers), unedited varieties of crops and animals, low or non-existent surplus crops for sale, use of raw materials/traditional equipment (e.g. hoes, machetes and cutters), mainly food crop production carried out in small scattered plots, dependence on unskilled labour (often family members) and (usually) low yields. History Self-sufficiency agriculture was the dominant form of production in the world until recently, when market-based capitalism became more common. [5] Subsistence farming had largely disappeared in Europe by the beginning of the First World War and in North America as co-operative farmers and tenant farmers moved away from the South and Midwest of America from the 1930s and 1940s. [2] In Central and Eastern Europe, subsistence and partly subsistence farming have been re-entering the transition economy since around 1990. [6] Current practices Self-sufficient farming currently continues in much of rural Africa[7] and in parts of Asia and Latin America. In 2015, around 2 billion people (just over 25% of the world's population) in 500 million rural households in developing countries live as small farmers working 2 hectares (5 hectares) of land. [8] Types of self-sufficient farming Migration of agriculture Main article: Transfer of cultivation In this type of agriculture, forest land is a combination of logging (chopping) and incineration, and crops are cultivated. After 2-3 years, the fertility of the soil begins to hent, the land is abandoned and the farmer moves to clear a fresh piece of land elsewhere in the forest as the process continues. [9] When land is left, the forest grows in the cleared area and soil fertility and biomass are restored. After a decade or more, the farmer can return to the first piece of land. This form of agriculture is sustainable with low population density, but higher population loads require denser clearing, preventing soil fertility from recovering, opening up more of the forest roof and encouraging exfoliation at the expense of large trees, which ultimately leads to deforestation and land erosion. [10] Rotational farming is called counterfertilizing in India, ladang in Indonesia, milpa in Central America and Mexico, and jhumming in northeastern India. Primitive farming Although this burn technique may describe the method of opening up new land, usually the farmers concerned have smaller fields at the same time, sometimes only gardens, near the home, they practice intensive non-transition techniques until in fields where they can use incision and burning to clear land and (burning) deliver fertilizer (ash). Such gardens near the home often regularly receive household waste, and manure from any household, chicken or goat is initially thrown over piles of compost just to get them out of the way. However, such farmers often recognize the value of such compost and regularly apply it to their smaller fields. They can also water some of such fields if they are close to a water source. In at least some regions of tropical Africa, such smaller fields may be those cultivating crops on raised beds. Thus, farmers engaged in cut-and-burn agriculture are often much more developed farmers than the term slashes and burns livelihood farmers suggests. Nomadic livestock breeding In this type of farming, people move with their animals from place to place in search of feed for their animals. As a usual, they breed cattle, sheep, goats, camels and/or jackets for milk, skin, meat and wool. [11] This way of life is common in parts of Central and West Asia, India, East and Southwest Africa and Northern Eurasia. Examples include himalayan nomadic Bhotiyas and Gujjars. They carry their belongings, such as tents, etc., on the backs of donkeys, horses and camels. [11] In mountainous areas such as Tibet and the Andes, jak and lava are grown. Reindeer are cattle in the Arctic and subarvart regions. Sheep, goats and camels are common animals, and cattle and horses are also important. [11] [12] Intensive agriculture In intensive agriculture, the farmer cultivates a small plot of land instruments and and Labour. [13] A climate with a lot of days on sunshine and fertile land allows more than one crop to be increased annually on the same plot. Farmers use their small farms to produce enough for their local consumption, while the remaining products are used for exchange against other goods. This leads to much more food being produced per hectare compared to other subsistence habits. With the most intensive situation, farmers can even create terraces on steep slopes for the cultivation of rice fields. Such fields can be found in densely populated parts of Asia, such as the Philippines. They can also be intensified by manure, irrigation and animal waste as fertilizer. Intensive agriculture is common in densely populated areas of monsoon areas in South, Southwest and Southeast Asia. [13] Poverty alleviation Subsistence farming can be used as a poverty alleviation strategy, in particular as a safety net for food price shocks and food security. Poor countries have limited fiscal and institutional resources to curb rising domestic prices and manage social assistance programmes, often due to their use of policy instruments for middle- and high-income countries. [14] Low-income countries generally have a population where 80% of the poor are in rural areas and more than 90% of rural households have access to land, but the majority of these rural poor do not have enough food. [14] Subsistence farming can be used in low-income countries as part of political action to respond to the food crisis in the short and medium term and provides a safety net for the poor in these countries. 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